THE [*Numb.* 772.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *February* 21, 1760.

FROM THE *LONDON* GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, October 16.

LAST Sunday Morning arrived Lieutenant Percival, Commander of the Rodney Cutter, with the following LETTER from Major General WOLFE, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary PITT.

Head-Quarters at Montmorancy, in the River St. Lawrence, September 2, 1759.

SIR,

I WISH I could, upon this Occaſion, have the Honour of tranſmitting to you a more favourable Account of the Progreſs of his Majeſty's Arms; but the Obſtacles we have met with, in the Operations of the Campaign, are much greater than we had Reaſon to expect, or could foreſee; not ſo much from the Number of the Enemy (tho' ſuperior to us) as from the natural Strength of the Country, which the Marquis de Montcalm ſeems wiſely to depend upon.

When I learned that Succours of all Kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five Battalions of regular Troops, completed from the beſt of the Inhabitants of the Country, and every Canadian that was able to bear Arms, beſides ſeveral Nations of Savages, had taken the Field in a very advantageous Situation, I could not flatter myſelf that I ſhould be able to reduce the Place. I ſought however an Occaſion to attack their Army, knowing well, that with theſe Troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a Victory might diſperſe them.

We found them incamped along the Shore of Beaufort, from the River St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorancy, and intrenched in every acceſſible Part. The 27th of June we landed upon the Iſle of Orleans; but receiving a Meſſage from the Admiral, that there was Reaſon to think the Enemy had Artillery, and a Force upon the Point of Levi, I detached Brigadier Monckton, with four Battalions, to drive them from thence. He paſſed the River the 29th at Night, and marched the next Day to the Point; he obliged the Enemy's Irregulars to retire, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that Poſt: The advanced Parties, upon this Occaſion, had two or three Skirmiſhes with the Canadians and Indians, with little Loſs on either Side.

Colonel Carleton marched with a Detachment to the Weſtermoſt Point of the Iſle of Orleans, from whence our Operations were likely to begin.

It was abſolutely neceſſary to poſſeſs theſe two Points, and fortify them; becauſe from either the one or the other the Enemy might make it impoſſible for any Ship to lie in the Baſon of Quebec, or even within two Miles of it.

Batteries of Cannon and Mortars were erected with great Diſpatch on the Point of Levi, to bombard the Town and Magazines, and to injure the Works and Batteries: The Enemy perceiving theſe Works in ſome Forwardneſs, paſſed the River with 1600 Men to attack and deſtroy them. Unluckily they fell into Confuſion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we loſt an Opportunity of defeating this large Detachment. The Effect of this Artillery has been ſo great (tho' acroſs the River) that the Upper Town is conſiderably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely deſtroyed.

The Works for the Security of our Hoſpitals and Stores on the Iſle of Orleans being finiſhed, on the 9th of July, at Night, we paſſed the North Channel, and incamped near the Enemy's Left, the River Montmorancy between us. The next Morning Captain Danks's Company of Rangers, poſted in a Wood to cover ſome Workmen, were attacked and defeated by a Body of Indians, and had ſo many killed and wounded, as to be almoſt diſabled for the reſt of the Campaign: The Enemy alſo ſuffered in this Affair, and were in their Turn driven off by the neareſt Troops.

The Ground, to the Eaſtward of the Falls, ſeemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the Enemy's Side, and to command it in a Manner, which might be made uſeful to us. There is beſides a Ford below the Falls, which may be paſſed for ſome Hours in the latter Part of the Ebb, and Beginning of the Flood Tide; and I had Hopes, that poſſibly Means might be found of paſſing the River above, ſo as to fight the Marquis de Montcalm, upon Terms of leſs Diſadvantage than directly attacking his Intrenchments. In reconnoitring the River Montmorancy, we found it fordable at a Place about three Miles up; but the oppoſite Bank was intrenched, and ſo ſteep and woody, that it was to no Purpoſe to attempt a Paſſage there. The Eſcorte was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulſed; but in theſe Rencounters we had 40 (Officers and Men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two Men of War, two armed Sloops, and two Tranſports, with ſome Troops on board, paſſed by the Town without any Loſs, and got into the upper River. This enabled me to reconnoitre the Country above, where I found the ſame Attention on the Enemy's Side, and great Difficulties on ours, ariſing from the Nature of the Ground, and the Obſtacles to our Communication with the Fleet. But what I feared moſt, was, that if we ſhould land between the Town, and the River Cape Rouge, the Body firſt landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the Enemy's whole Army.

Notwithſtanding theſe Difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about 3 Miles above the Town; but perceiving that the Enemy were jealous of the Deſign, were preparing againſt it, and had actually brought Artillery and a Mortar (which, being ſo near to Quebec, they could increaſe as they pleaſed) to play upon the Shipping; and, as it muſt have been many Hours before we could attack them (even ſuppoſing a favourable Night for the Boats to paſs by the Town unhurt) it ſeemed ſo hazardous, that I thought it beſt to deſiſt.

However, to divide the Enemy's Force, and to draw their Attention as high up the River as poſſible, and to procure ſome Intelligence, I ſent a Detachment, under the Command of Colonel Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off ſome Priſoners, and all the uſeful Papers he could get. I had been informed that a Number of the Inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that Place, and that probably we ſhould find a Magazine of Proviſions there.

The Colonel was fired upon by a Body of Indians, the Moment he landed, but they were ſoon diſperſed and driven into the Woods; he ſearched for Magazines, but to no Purpoſe, brought off ſome Priſoners, and returned with little Loſs.

After this Buſineſs, I came back to Montmorancy, where I found that Brigadier Townſhend had, by a ſuperior Fire, prevented the French from erecting a Battery on the Banks of the River, from whence they intended to cannonade our Camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity which preſented itſelf, of attacking the Enemy, though poſted to great Advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the Men of War cannot (for Want of a ſufficient Depth of Water) come near enough to the Enemy's Intrenchments, to annoy them in the leaſt, the Admiral had prepared two Tranſports (drawing but little Water) which upon Occaſions could be run a-ground, to favour a Deſcent. With the Help of theſe Veſſels, which I underſtood would be carried by the Tide cloſe in Shore, I propoſed to make myſelf Maſter of a detached Redoubt near to the Water's Edge, and whoſe Situation appeared to be out of Muſket Shot of the Intrenchment upon the Hill: If the Enemy ſupported this detached Piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an Engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my Power to examine their Situation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an Engagement. The 31ſt of July, in the Forenoon, the Boats of the Fleet were filled with Grenadiers, and a Part of Brigadier Monckton's Brigade from the Point of Levi: The two Brigades, under the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray, were ordered to be in Readineſs to paſs the Ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the Paſſage of this Corps, the Admiral had placed the Centurion in the Channel, ſo that ſhe might check the Fire of the lower Battery, which commanded the Ford: This Ship was of great Uſe, as her Fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great Quantity of Artillery was placed upon the Eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the Left of their Intrenchments.

From the Veſſel which run a-ground, neareſt in, I obſerved that the Redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great Loſs; and the more, as the two armed Ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their Artillery and Muſketry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the Enemy ſeemed in ſome Confuſion, and we were prepared for an Action, I thought it a proper Time to make an Attempt upon their Intrenchment. Orders were ſent to the Brigadiers-General to be ready with the Corps under their Command; Brigadier Monckton to land, and the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray to paſs the Ford.

At a proper Time of the Tide, the Signal was made, but in rowing towards the Shore, many of the Boats grounded upon a Ledge that runs off a conſiderable Diſtance. This Accident put us in ſome Diſorder, loſt a great Deal of Time, and obliged me to ſend an Officer to ſtop Brigadier Townſhend's March, whom I then obſerved to be in Motion. While the Seamen were getting the Boats off, the Enemy fired a Number of Shells and Shot, but did no conſiderable Damage. As ſoon as this Diſorder could be ſet a little to Rights, and the Boats were ranged in a proper Manner, ſome of the Officers of the Navy went in with me, to find a better Place to land: We took one flat-bottomed Boat with us to make the Experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit Part of the Shore, the Troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it not yet too late for the Attempt.

The 13 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 of the ſecond Royal American Battalion, got firſt on Shore. The Grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct Bodies, and to begin the Attack, ſupported by Brigadier Monckton's Corps, as ſoon as the Troops had paſſed the Ford, and were at Hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the Noiſe and Hurry at Landing, or from ſome other Cauſe, the Grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the Enemy's Intrenchments, in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion, without waiting for the Corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the Attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and Brigadier Townſhend was ſtill at a conſiderable Diſtance, though upon his March to join us, in very great Order. The Grenadiers were checked by the Enemy's firſt Fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in or about the Redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their Approach. In this Situation they continued for ſome Time, unable to form under ſo hot a Fire, and having many gallant Officers wounded, who (careleſs of their Perſons) had been ſolely intent upon their Duty, I ſaw the abſolute Neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves behind Brigadier Monckton's Corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the Beach, in extreme good Order.

By this new Accident, and this ſecond Delay, it was near Night, a ſudden Storm came on, and the Tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſeable not to perſevere in ſo difficult an Attack, left (in caſe of a Repulſe) the Retreat of Brigadier Townſhend's Corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the Enemy's Left, where Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if thoſe Accidents I have ſpoken of, had not happened, we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our Left and Center (more remote from our Artillery) muſt have bore all the Violence of their Muſketry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our March. Some of their Savages came down to murder ſuch wounded as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the Dead, as their Cuſtom is.

The Place where the Attack was intended, has theſe Advantages over all others hereabout. Our Artillery could be brought into Uſe. The greateſt Part, or even the whole of the Troops, might act at once. And the Retreat (in caſe of Repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain Time of the Tide. Neither one or other of theſe Advantages can any where elſe be found. The Enemy were indeed poſted upon a commanding Eminence. The Beach upon which the Troops were drawn up, was of deep Mud, with Holes, and cut by ſeveral Gullies. The Hill to be aſcended, very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The Enemy numerous in their Intrenchments, and their Fire hot. If the Attack had ſucceeded, our Loſs muſt certainly have been great, and theirs inconſiderable, from the Shelter which the neighbouring Woods afforded them. The River St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the Town was inveſted. All theſe Circumſtances I conſidered; but the Deſire to act in Conformity to the King's Intentions, induced me to make this Trial, perſuaded that a victorious Army finds no Difficulties.

The Enemy have been fortifying ever ſince with Care, ſo as to make a ſecond Attempt ſtill more dangerous.

Immediately after this Check, I ſent Brigadier Murray above the Town with 1200 Men, directing him to aſſiſt Rear-Admiral Holmes in the Deſtruction of the French Ships (if they could be got at) in order to open a Communication with General Amherſt. The Brigadier was to ſeek every favourable Opportunity of fighting ſome of the Enemy's Detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable Terms, and to uſe all the Means in his Power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different Attempts to land upon the North Shore, without Succeſs; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a Magazine there, in which were ſome Proviſions, ſome Ammunition, and all the ſpare Stores, Cloathing, Arms, and Baggage, of their Army.

Finding their Ships were not to be got at, and little Proſpect of bringing the Enemy to a Battle, he reported his Situation to me, and I ordered him to join the Army.

The Priſoners he took informed him of the Surrender of the Fort of Niagara; and we diſcovered by intercepted Letters, that the Enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown-Point, and were retired to the Iſle Aux Noix; and that General Amherſt was making Preparations to paſs the Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaqui's Corps, which conſiſts of three Battalions of Foot, and as many Canadians as made the whole amount to 3000 Men.

The Admiral's Diſpatches and mine would have gone eight or ten Days ſooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a Fever. I found myſelf ſo ill, and am ſtill ſo weak, that I begged the general Officers to conſult together for the public Utility. They are all of Opinion, that (as more Ships and Proviſions have now got above the Town) they ſhould try, by conveying up a Corps of 4 or 5000 Men (which is nearly the whole Strength of the Army, after the Points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper State of Defence) to draw the Enemy from their preſent Situation, and bring them to an Action. I have acquieſced in their Propoſal, and we are preparing to put it in Execution.

The Admiral and I have examined the Town, with a View to a general Aſſault; but after conſulting with the Chief Engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior Parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmoſt Attention, we found, that tho' the Batteries of the Lower Town might be eaſily ſilenced by the Men of War, yet the Buſineſs of an Aſſault would be little advanced by that, ſince the few Paſſages that lead from the Lower to the Upper Town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper Batteries cannot be affected by the Ships, which muſt receive conſiderable Damage from them, and from the Mortars. The Admiral would readily join in this, or in any other Meaſure, for the public Service; but I could not propoſe to him an Undertaking of ſo dangerous a Nature, and promiſing ſo little Succeſs.

To the uncommon Strength of the Country, the Enemy have added (for the Defence of the River) a great Number of floating Batteries and Boats. By the Vigilance of theſe and the Indians round our different Poſts, it has been impoſſible to execute any Thing by Surprize. We have had almoſt daily Skirmiſhes with theſe Savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without Loſs on our Side.

By

By the Liſt of diſabled Officers (many of whom are of Rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the Army is much weakened. By the Nature of the River, the moſt formidable Part of this Armament is deprived of the Power of acting, yet we have almoſt the whole Force of Canada to oppoſe. In this Situation, there is ſuch a Choice of Difficulties, that I own myſelf at a Loſs how to determine. The Affairs of Great-Britain, I know, require the moſt vigorous Meaſures; but then the Courage of a handful of brave Men ſhould be exerted only where there is ſome Hope of a favourable Event. However, you may be aſſured, Sir, that the ſmall Part of the Campaign which remains, ſhall be employed (as far as I am able) for the Honour of his Majeſty, and the Intereſt of the Nation, in which I am ſure of being well ſeconded by the Admiral and by the Generals. Happy if our Efforts here can contribute to the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in any other Parts of America. I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

JAMES WOLFE.

FROM THE *LONDON* GAZETTE, *November* 27.

HAGUE, November 23.

YESTERDAY in the Evening an Expreſs arrived from Mr. Hatton, near Munſter, to Major-General Yorke, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, with the News, That M. d'Armentieres had advanced in order to raiſe the Siege of Munſter, but had retired on the Twentieth Inſtant: Whereupon the Governor of the Place had deſired to capitulate. This Account was confirmed this Evening from General Imhoff, with the following Circumſtances: That M. d'Armentieres had attacked that General's Poſts in the Village of Albachten, on the 19th at Night, and drove the Hanoverian Chaſſeurs from the Village, which, however was ſoon recovered: That Diſpoſitions having been made for attacking the French the next Morning, they retreated with Precipitation: That M. Gayon, the French Commandant at Munſter, ſent a Trumpet to demand Terms, which being granted him by the Compte de la Lippe, he marched out of the Town on the 21ſt: And, that General Imhoff was to enter it on the following Day. According to an Account received here, the two Armies remained on the 13th in the ſame Poſition as before, upon the River Lahne.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Head-Quarters at Dorſchnitz, in the Circle of Miſnia, November 9. *On the 5th Inſtant, the Army marched in the Afternoon to Belgern, the next Morning to Strehla, and on the 7th to Stoucha. In theſe Marches ſome few Stragglers were made Priſoners. As the Weather was extremely cold, and the Enemy were at leaſt two Miles diſtant from the Corps of our Army, his Royal Highneſs thought proper to canton the Troops in the Villages every Night: But late on the 7th, having Notice by Deſerters that a Corps of 25,000 Auſtrians, commanded by General Sincere, were encamped behind Lommatſch, early on the 8th in the Morning, he drew his Troops from their Quarters of Cantonment, and brought them on the Heights before Lommatſch, where they now encamp. This little Town is ſituated on a Height before the Center of the Camp, and is occupied by our Troops, whoſe advanced Poſts are within Muſket-ſhot of General Sincere's Corps. Our Head-Quarters are at Dorſchnitz.*

The ſame Day General Hulſen, with the Detachment under his Command, croſſed the Elbe on a Bridge of Boats, and joined his Royal Highneſs's Army.

Marſhal Daun, it is conjectured, deſigns retiring into Bohemia; but ſtill continues, it is ſaid, making Preparations at Dreſden, as if he intended defending that Place, which, however, it is thought, is not defenſible without an Army.

Paris, Nov. 17. *Two of our Privateers have taken and carried into Toulon Eleven Engliſh Merchantmen, homeward bound, from the Levant, and all richly laden. The Cargo of the 35 Martinico Merchantmen that arrived at Breſt, under Convoy of M. de Bompar's Squadron, is valued at 30 Millions of Livres.*

LONDON.

November 13. Some Letters from Paris tell us, That the French King has not only ſtopt Payment of the Capitals of the public Funds, but alſo ordered all his Plate to be immediately coined into Specie. By which Expedient, they ſay, he will be enabled to ſatisfy his Allies, and to continue the War with Vigour for another Year; and eſpecially to carry into Execution the ſecret Expedition, which is near ready, and on which it ſo much depends.

To the Memory of GENERAL WOLFE.

IF nobly fighting in a Nation's Cauſe,
And bravely dying to maintain its Laws:
If great Exertion, Honeſty of Heart,
And all the Zeal true Courage can impart:
If theſe can make the Laureat Hero ſhine,
Theſe, WOLFE, were thine, pre-eminently thine.
Too early loſt—yet Glory crown'd thy Days,
And Fame grows hoarſe, unequal to thy Praiſe.
But oh! the Burſt of univerſal Joys,
Thy Death, tho' Triumph honour'd it, deſtroys.
Our Patriot King in Pity drops a Tear,
And mourns a Conqueſt that was bought ſo dear.
Oh! let the Muſe thy Fortitude proclaim,
And on thy Tomb thus regiſter thy Name:
" Here lies brave WOLFE, who fought on Freedom's Side,
" Bled for his King, and vanquiſh'd, tho' he dy'd."

Advice is ſaid to be received that the French have withdrawn from Gieſſen. The Roads were ſo bad that they were obliged to employ 36 Horſes to draw a ſingle Cannon, whereby they killed 150 Horſes.

One of the Bankers at Paris that has ſtopt Payment, is called the King's Banker; and it's ſaid he has ſtopt for near a Million Sterling.

On Friday Morning Admiral Rodney ſailed from St. Helen's for the Coaſt of France.

They write from Liſbon, that the whole Fleet from Rio de Janiro arrived ſafe in the Tagus the 28th paſt.

Letters from Marſeilles of the firſt Inſtant complain bitterly of the great Decay of that City's Trade ſince the Beginning of this War: They uſed to ſee about 40 Ships enter their Port every Week; but now they cannot reckon above 14 Arrivals in that Space of Time, taking one Week with another. Theſe Letters alſo inform us, that a Pruſſian Privateer has taken and carried into Cagliari two Imperial Men of War of 20 Guns, and two Tuſcan Veſſels.

The following Toaſts were lately given at an Aſſembly of ſpirited Patriots.——*The beſt of Kings.——England's Hope.——The incorruptible Miniſter.——No Reſtitution.——Succeſs to the Bird without Feathers.——Halters and Coronets where due.——The glorious Fifty-Nine.——The Promoters of the Militia-Bill.——The Patriots of Ireland.——The glorious Memory of him who conquered in his Fall.——The modern Alexander.——The Scourge of France.——Great and Good Manners.——Down with the Walls of Munſter.——A glorious Peace, or none.*

Goſport, November 23. *Yeſterday arrived at Spithead, his Majeſty's Ships Orford, Lynn, and Squirrel.*

Dublin, Nov. 17. *It is with Pleaſure we can aſſure all our Correſpondents, that Public Credit is perfectly eſtabliſhed to the entire Satisfaction of all People in this Kingdom; and that laſt Thurſday Mr. Stephen Millar arrived from Holyhead with above 45,000 l. in Specie under his Care for the Bank of Thomas Finlay, Eſq; and Company.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

TO the higheſt military Merit undoubtedly belongs the higheſt Applauſe. But ſetting aſide the Froth of Panegyric,——

Who formed the 20th Regiment of Foot; exemplary in the Field of Minden, only by practiſing what was familiar to them?

Who, at Rochefort, offered to make good a Landing? Not aſking how many were the French, but, Where are they?

Who, ſecond then in Command, was ſecond to none in thoſe laborious Dangers which reduced Louiſburg?

Who wrote, like Cæſar, from before Quebec?

Who, like Epaminondas, died in Victory?

Who never gave his Country Cauſe of Complaint, except by his Death?

Who bequeathed Canada, as a triumphant Legacy? Proclaim——'Twas WOLFE."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 7.

Captain Kidd, from Halifax, adviſes, that the Garriſons there, and at Louiſburg, were very healthy, and the Seamen that came in ſick from Quebec, recovering faſt: That a Veſſel had come into Halifax, which left Quebec about the Ninth of November, when all was quiet there: And that a Spaniſh Veſſel (one of thoſe that had been ſo long above the Town) attempted to come down, having the Wind and Tide in her Favour, but was brought to, and detained. The other Veſſels were all in Sight of the Town.

" The Comet, mentioned in the Boſton Paper, was ſeen here the 7th of laſt Month, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening. It appeared then about 12 Degrees to the Eaſtward of *Canis Major*, and near 2 Degrees to the North of that Star. On the 9th, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, it was ſeen a little to the Weſtward, and near three Degrees to the North of *Regal*; and on the 11th, it was obſerved to be 3 Degrees to the Eaſt, and 4 Degrees to the North of *Mencar*, a bright Star in the Jaw of the *Whale*. Its Motion is retrograde, and ſurprizingly ſwift, having paſſed 78 Degrees in 96 Hours. When it appeared firſt, it ſeemed much larger than any of the fixed Stars, but looked hazy, as if ſeen thro' a Miſt, growing leſs and leſs, till out of Sight. Tho' the ſeveral Diſtances of this Comet from the Stars abovementioned, were taken by the Eye, yet as theſe Diſtances were but ſmall, perhaps they may not be far from Truth."

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for *November* laſt.

Character, with ſome Particulars, of the late Major-General JAMES WOLFE.

GENERAL WOLFE ſeemed by Nature formed for military Greatneſs; his Memory was retentive, his Judgment deep, and his Comprehenſion amazingly quick and clear: His conſtitutional Courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an Extreme, but he poſſeſſed that higher Species of it (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) that Strength, Steadineſs, and Activity of Mind, which no Difficulties could obſtruct, nor Dangers deter. With an unuſual Livelineſs, almoſt to impetuoſity of Temper, he was not ſubject to Paſſion: With the greateſt Independence of Spirit, free from Pride. Generous, almoſt to Profuſion: He contemned every little Art for the Acquiſition of Wealth, whilſt he ſearched after Objects for his Charity and Beneficence: The deſerving Soldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior Officer frequently taſted of his Bounty. Conſtant and diſtinguiſhing in his Attachments: Manly and unreſerved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his Manners. He enjoyed a large Share of the Friendſhip, and almoſt the univerſal Good-Will of Mankind; and, to crown all, Sincerity and Candour, a true Senſe of Honour, Juſtice, and public Liberty, ſeemed the inherent Principles of his Nature, and the uniform Rules of his Conduct.

He betook himſelf, when very young, to the Profeſſion of Arms; and, with ſuch Talents, joined to the moſt unwearied Aſſiduity, no Wonder he was ſoon ſingled out as a moſt riſing military Genius. Even ſo early as the Battle of La-feldt, when ſcarce Twenty Years of Age, he exerted himſelf in ſo maſterly a Manner, at a very critical Juncture, that it drew the higheſt Encomiums from the great Officer then at the Head of our Army.

During the whole War he went on, without Interruption, forming the military Character; was preſent at every Engagement, and never paſſed undiſtinguiſhed. Even after the Peace, whilſt others lolled on Pleaſure's downy Lap, he was cultivating the Arts of War. He introduced (without one Act of Inhumanity) ſuch Regularity and Exactneſs of Diſcipline into his Corps, that, as long as the ſix Britiſh Battalions on the Plains of Minden are recorded in the Annals of Europe, ſo long will Kingſley's ſtand amongſt the foremoſt in the Glory of that Day.

Of that Regiment he continued Lieutenant-Colonel, till the great Miniſter who rouzed the ſleeping Genius of his Country called him forth into higher Spheres of Action. He was early in the moſt ſecret Conſultations for the Attack of Rochfort; and what he *would* have done there, and what he afterwards *did do* at Louiſburg, are freſh in every one's Memory.

He was ſcarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important Expedition againſt Quebec. There his Abilities ſhone out in their brighteſt Luſtre: In Spite of many unforeſeen Difficulties, from the Nature of the Situation, from great Superiority of Numbers, the Strength of the Place itſelf, and his own bad State of Health, he perſevered, with unwearied Diligence, practiſing every Stratagem of War to effect his Purpoſe: At laſt, he executed that great, that dangerous, yet neceſſary Plan, which drew out the French to their Defeat, and will for ever denominate him THE CONQUEROR OF CANADA. But there——Tears will flow——There, when within the Graſp of Victory, he firſt received a Ball thro' his Wriſt, which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the ſame Alacrity, animating his Troops by Precept and Example: But, in a few Minutes after, a ſecond Ball, thro' his Body, obliged him to be carried off to a ſmall Diſtance in the Rear, where, rouzed from fainting in the laſt Agonies by the Sound of *They run*, he eagerly aſked, *Who run?* and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he ſaid, *Then I thank God; I die contented*; and almoſt inſtantly expired.

On Saturday, Nov. 17, at ſeven o'Clock in the Morning, his Majeſty's Ship Royal William (in which this Hero's Corpſe was brought from Quebec to Portſmouth) fired two Signal Guns for the Removal of his Remains. At eight o'Clock the Body was lowered out of the Ship into a twelve-oar'd Barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd Barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd Barges to the Bottom of the Point, in a Train of gloomy ſilent Pomp, ſuitable to the melancholy Occaſion, Grief ſhutting up the Lips of the 14 Barges Crews. Minute Guns were fired from the Ships at Spithead, from the Time of the Body's leaving the Ship to its being landed at the Point at Portſmouth, which was one Hour. The Regiment of Invalids was ordered under Arms before eight, and being joined by a Company of the Train in the Garriſon at Portſmouth, marched from the Parade there, to the Bottom of the Point, to receive the Remains. At nine the Body was landed, and put into a travelling Hearſe, attended by a Mourning Coach, (both ſent from London) and proceeded thro' the Garriſon. The Colours on the Fort were ſtruck half Flag-ſtaff; the Bells were muffled and rung in ſolemn Concert with the March; Minute Guns were fired on the Platform from the Entrance of the Corpſe to the End of the Proceſſion; the Company of the Train led the Van with their Arms reverſed; the Corpſe followed; and the invalid Regiment followed the Hearſe, their Arms reverſed. They conducted the Body to the Landport Gates, where the Train opened to the Right and Left, and the Hearſe proceeded thro' them on their Way to London. Altho' there were many Thouſands of People aſſembled on this Occaſion, not the leaſt Diſturbance happened; nothing to be heard but murmuring broken Accents in Praiſe of the dead Hero.——On the 20th, at Night, his Body was depoſited in the Burying-Place belonging to his Family, at Greenwich.

Nov. 10. About Five o'Clock in the Morning, a dreadful Fire broke out at Hamlin's Coffee-Houſe, in Sweeting's-Alley, near the Royal-Exchange, which conſumed that and the New-York Coffee-Houſe adjoining to it; alſo Mr. Vaughan's,

a Fan-maker; Mr. Withy's, a Print-seller; Mr. Fleatham's, a Woollen-Draper; Mr. Hunt's, a Linen-Draper; Mr. Legg's, a Woollen-Draper; Mr. Bakewell's, a Print-seller; all in the Front of Cornhill. The Virginia Coffee-House; Mr. Worlidge's, an Attorney; Mr. Matthias's, Secretary of the Scotch Equivalent Company; Messrs. Walton's and Voyce's, Wholesale Linen-Drapers; Mr. Parks, a Barber; and Mr. Sedgwick's, a Broker, all in Freeman's Court. Mr. Bakewell's House in Cornhill is standing, but all the other Thirteen are in Ruins. Two little Shops at the Corner of the Passage to the New-York Coffee-House were also burnt, one belonging to Mr. Mazarine, a Shoe-maker, and the other to Mr. Fish, a Watch-maker. Several other Houses were very much damaged, among which are the Red-Lion and Sun Ale-house, and Mr. Box's House, a Music Shop, in Sweeting's-Alley; Mr. Watmore's, a Barber, in Spread-Eagle Court, and the Swan and Rummer, in Finch-Lane. It is thought the Fire began in a Room belonging to a Man who played Music upon Glasses, and lodged at Hamlin's Coffee-House, and it is reported that he perished in the Flames. The next Day, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Fire broke out again at the Red-Lion and Sun Ale-house, in Sweeting's-Alley; it was soon got under; but the House is so much damaged, that it is believed it must be entirely pulled down. By the Fall of the Houses in Cornhill, Mr. Hurford, Clerk to Messrs. Martin and Company, Bankers, in Lombard-Street, was killed; and it is believed that several Persons were buried under the Ruins.

DUBLIN, November 1.

On Monday the 29th ult. the two Houses of Parliament received the following Message from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant:

"*BEDFORD.*

"Mr. Secretary Pitt having, by his Majesty's express Command, acquainted me, by his Letter, which I received on Friday the 19th Instant, that it appears, by repeated most authentic Intelligences, that France, far from desisting from her Plan of Invasion on Account of the Disaster that happened to her Toulon Squadron, is rather more and more confirmed therein; and even instigated by Despair itself, to attempt at all Hazards, the only Resource she seems to think left her, for breaking, by such a Diversion given us at home, the Measures of England abroad, in Prosecution of a War, which hitherto, by the Blessing of God on his Majesty's Arms, opens, in all Parts of the World, so unfavourable a Prospect to the Views of France. And Mr. Secretary Pitt having added, on this Subject, that there is a strong Probability, in Case the Body of Troops, consisting of 18000 Men, under the Command of the Duke d'Aiguillon, assembled at Vannes, where more than sufficient Transports for that Number are actually prepared, and ready to receive them on board, should, as the Season of the Year is growing less favourable for cruizing, be able to elude his Majesty's Squadrons, Ireland will not fail to be one of their Objects.

I think it incumbent on me, in a Matter of such high Importance to the Welfare of Ireland, to lay this Intelligence before you. His Majesty will not make any Doubt, but that the Zeal of his faithful Protestant Subjects in this Kingdom will have been already sufficiently quickened by the repeated Accounts, which have been received, of the dangerous Designs of the Enemy, and of their actual Preparations in Consequence, made at a vast Expence, in order to invade the several Parts of his Majesty's Dominions. And I have his Majesty's Commands to use my utmost Endeavours to animate and excite his loyal People of Ireland to exert their well known Zeal and Spirit in Support of his Majesty's Government, and in Defence of all that is dear to them, by a timely Preparation to resist and frustrate any Attempts of the Enemy to disturb the Quiet, and shake the Security of this Kingdom.

I do, therefore, in the strongest Manner, commend it to you, to manifest, upon this Occasion, that Zeal for the present happy Establishment, and that Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government, by which this Parliament, and this Nation, have been so often distinguished." *B.*

The Day after this Message was sent to the Parliament of Ireland, the Honourable House of Commons unanimously Resolved "That an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to return his Grace the Thanks of this House, for the Care and Concern he has shewn for the Safety of this Nation, in having been pleased to communicate to us Intelligence of so great Importance; and to desire his Grace to make the Use of such Means as shall appear to him to be most effectual, for the Security and the Defence of this Kingdom; and to assure his Grace, that this House will make good whatever Expence shall be necessarily incurred thereby."

To which Message his Grace was pleased to return the following Answer:

"I thank the House of Commons for this great Mark of the Confidence which they have placed in me, with so much Unanimity. They may be assured that I shall do every Thing in my Power for the Defence and Security of this Kingdom, at this critical Juncture; and that the Measures to be taken shall be conducted with all possible Œconomy."

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 21.

This Morning a small Schooner arrived here from *Norfolk* in *Virginia*, the Master of which, and a Gentleman Passenger, inform us, That a Vessel was lately arrived there from *Whitehaven*, in 5 Weeks, the Master of which said, That he read an Account in a Gazette Extraordinary, of Admiral HAWKE's having destroyed or taken Eleven Sail of the *Brest* Fleet, beside the Five mentioned in our last.

The General Assembly of this Province (which stood prorogued to the 11th of *March*) is further prorogued to Monday the 7th Day of *April* next.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE,

On WEDNESDAY *the 26th of* March, *at* Upper-Marlborough, *to the Highest Bidder, for ready Money, or Credit, with giving Security if required,*

THREE Hundred Acres of LAND, being Part of a Tract called *Friendship*, lying in *Frederick* County, by

/ ANNE YOUNG, Executrix to *Benjamin Young*, Esq;

DROPT on Monday last (betwixt Mr. *Gassaway*'s Dwelling-House and Kitchen in *Annapolis*) a Red Leather Pocket-Book, with four Divisions, marked on the Inside G T, 1752, containing 3 Letters from Dr. *John Smyth*, some Papers of Consequence, and a Trifle of Cash.

Whoever will bring the said Pocket-Book, with the Letters and Papers, to the Subscriber, shall have a Piece of Eight Reward.

/ GAVIN THOMPSON.

ON the 8th of *January* last, about an Hour before Day, some malicious, wicked, base-minded Miscreant, set Fire to a Tobacco-House in *Calvert* County, belonging to the Subscriber, by which Means it was burnt down, with about 5 Hogsheads of Tobacco, which was in it.

If any Person will make a Discovery of the Wretch who did it, so that he or she may be convicted thereof, shall have TEN PISTOLES Reward, paid by / JOSEPH VANSWARINGGEN.

THE Subscriber being now in the Custody of the Sheriff of *St. Mary's* County, under several Executions, at the Suit of sundry Gentlemen his Creditors, and not having wherewith to pay or satisfy them, altho' he should, as he is willing to do, surrender up all his Effects; hereby gives Notice to his Creditors and Others, that he intends to apply to the next General Assembly, that an Act may pass for the Release of his Body out of Prison. / 1 pd 5/R ROBERT HEWSTON.

February 19, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber, near *Annapolis*, on Monday the 18th Instant, Two young likely Country-born Negro Slaves. The one a tall slim yellowish colour'd Fellow, named *Ishmael*, about 35 Years of Age, with something remarkable about his Chin; he is left handed, and by Trade a Cooper. The other a short well-set Fellow, named *Sam*, about 25 Years of Age, has fine Teeth, a wide Mouth, and large Legs. Their Apparel was white Country fill'd Cloth Coats and Breeches lined with Rolls, with flat Metal Buttons, new Osnabrigs Shirts, Country knit Stockings, and Negro Shoes nail'd all round.

Whoever takes up and brings home both or either of said Negroes, shall receive Ten Shillings, if taken within 10 Miles of home; Fifteen Shillings if within 20 Miles; and Thirty Shillings for each and reasonable Charges, if taken at a greater Distance, paid by / RICHARD MOORE.

N. B. They are both sensible artful Fellows.

ANY Person or Persons having WHEAT to dispose of, at Four Shillings a Bushel, are desired to bring it to any convenient Landing on *South* River, by the last of this Month, when the Subscriber will be ready to receive it, and pay the Cash. 2 FRANCIS HICKEY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Flintham*, at *Anti-Eatam*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Chesnut Horse, about 13¼ Hands high, with a white Mane and Tail, supposed to be about 9 or 10 Years old; but has not any perceivable Brand. He had on a Bell without any Mark. 1 pd 5/ 9

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard Keys*, near *Kittockton*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder W, and on the near Thigh G; he has some Saddle Spots on his Back, and a Star in his Forehead. He had on a Bell marked I P. 1 pd 5/ 9

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *George Browner* near the Head of *Little-Pipe-Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare, branded on the near Shoulder L S, has a large Star in her Forehead, and had on a small Bell. 1 pd 5/ R

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Capt. *Walter Tolley*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Gelding, about 4 or 5 Years old, branded on the off Buttock S; he has a small Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and both his hind Feet are white. 1 pd 5/ 9

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

WANTED,

A SOBER diligent MAN, who writes a good Hand, and understands the *Italian* Method of Book-Keeping. Such a One may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof. 2

N. B. None need apply who can't be well recommended.

LIKEWISE WANTED,

A Person to undertake the Building a WHARF. Apply as above.

January 28, 1760.

RAN away last Night from *Curtis*'s Creek Works, a Country-born Negro Man, named *Jem*, about 27 Years of Age; he is a squat well made Fellow, and turns out his Toes very much. He formerly belonged to *Samuel Waters* in *Prince-George's* County. Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Country made Shoes and Stockings, and a Pair of old Boot Leggings. Whoever brings home the said Negro, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, paid by 2

CALEB DORSEY.

WANTED,

A JOINER, who understands Cabinet and House-Work. Such a Person, who will Hire for a Year, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to 3

JOHN FENDALL, in *Charles* County.

WHEREAS our Friend and Partner, *Isaac Webster*, senior, is deceased; we request and expect that all Persons who have any Demands against the *Bush* River Company, will send in their Accounts to be adjusted, as well as to pay off the several Ballances due to said Company, until the first Day of *January*, 1760. Given in Behalf of the Company, by 2

ISAAC WEBSTER.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Isaac Webster*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceased, either by Bond, Bill, or Account, are desired to come and settle the same; and all those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to send in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid, by 2

ISAAC WEBSTER, JOHN LEE WEBSTER, } Executors.

BENJAMIN WHITCOMB,

STAY-MAKER,

Living in PORT-TOBACCO, *in* Charles *County*,

MAKES STAYS, JUMPS, and SULTEEN STAYS, after the neatest, best, and newest Fashion, made of the best of Goods, and works inferior to none. Any Gentlewomen, by directing their Commands to him, they shall be complied with, and may be assured the Work shall not be exceeded by any Master-Stay-Maker now in Being. 3

Piſcataway, January 31, 1760.

THE Sixth of *November* laſt was left with me Four Crop Notes, by Capt. *Alexander Robb*, who deſired me to ſend them down to *Nanjemoy* Warehouſe, to be put on board a Sloop he had ordered to call there for theſe and ſome other Tobaccoes. Accordingly I ſent a Negro Boy down the next Day with the above Notes; but before he got there, the Sloop had taken the other Tobaccoes out of the Warehouſe, and proceeded on her Paſſage; ſo the Boy brought them back. I have kept them in my Poſſeſſion ever ſince, in Expectation of hearing from Capt. *Robb*; but as I have received no Directions in regard to this Tobacco from him, and perhaps the Gentleman who intended to ſhip them, knows no other but that they are gone Home, I think it neceſſary to inform the Owner that they are ſtill in my Hands. They were inſpected the laſt of *July* at *Nanjemoy* Warehouſe, in the Name of *George Tubman*, and mark'd DW, N°. 17, 22, 24, and 25; they are alſo mark'd RL, N°. 1, 2, 3, 4, which I ſuppoſe is the Gentleman's Mark who intended to ſhip them. Whoever theſe Notes belong to, may have them, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and applying to GEORGE BOWDON.

January 7, 1760.

STOLEN out of a Stable from the Subſcriber, a likely Sorrel Mare, about 13 Hands and a half high, paces ſlow, gallops and trots well, has a Blaze down her Face, and a Snip on her Noſe, a ſhort Tail, and branded on the near Buttock B F very plain. Whoever ſecures the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Thirty Shillings, and Thirty Shillings more for bringing the Mare to the Subſcriber, living on *Little-Pipe-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, and reaſonable Charges paid. The ſame Night there was left at the Subſcriber's Plantation, a Brown Bay Horſe, branded on the near Buttock, but not plain, has a ſmall Blaze down his Face, is ſhod before, and has loſt his near Eye: This Horſe was ſeen in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Ledſum* in the Neighbourhood the Evening before in ſundry Places, and went by the following Names, *Thomas Armſby*, *Thomas Hudſon*, and *Thomas Watſon*. He is a ſhort thick well-ſet Man, about 40 Years of Age, and of a ſandy Complexion. Had on a light coloured riding Coat, a brown cloſe bodied Coat, a Pair of Everlaſting Breeches, a Check Shirt, good Shoes and Stockings. It is ſaid he has had ſome Hurt in one of his Ancles, and is the Man that was condemned for Horſe ſtealing in the ſaid County, and was reprieved, and enliſted. At *John Hobbs*'s, about 15 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, he ſold a likely Black Mare, about 15 Hands high, about 4 Years old, a natural Pacer, with a crooked narrow Blaze down her Face, and a white Spot a little above her near hind Hoof, for a Trifle, which is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. As he is a noted Thief, it is hoped all well inclined People will endeavour to have him taken and ſecured.

WILLIAM FARQUER.

N. B. He was tried and condemned by the Name of *Thomas Ledſum*.

ACCIDENTALLY loſt in *Philadelphia*, a Set of Bills of Exchange, drawn by Mr. *James Dick*, on Mr. *James Ruſſell*, Merchant, in *London*, payable to Dr. *George Steuart*, for £. 5:15:5 and Indorſed *George Steuart*, and *Beale Nicholſon*. If offered in Payment, or for Sale, it's deſired that Notice may be given to the Printers hereof.

N. B. Letters are ſent, ſome Time ſince, to forbid the Payment, as they were accidentally loſt, as above.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is committed to the Cuſtody of the Sheriff of *Worceſter* County, on Suſpicion of being a Runaway, a Negro Fellow who ſays his Name is *Graves Johnſon*, alias *Gonſon*, but will not acknowledge he has any Maſter or Miſtreſs. He is a well made likely Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has the following Cloaths with him, *viz.* a blue Camblet Coat, a green Damaſk Veſt, a Pair of red Pluſh Breeches, one fine Shirt, and two coarſe Ditto, two Pair of Pumps, one Pair of Shoes, one Pair of Worſted Stockings, and one Pair of Thread Ditto, a fine Hat, and a Pair of white Trowſers.

THE Subſcriber propoſes to Ride Weekly betwixt *Annapolis* and *Philadelphia*, and will carry News-Papers or Letters for ſuch Gentlemen as are willing to employ him. Subſcriptions are taken in by Mr. *William Reynolds* in *Annapolis*, or by himſelf at *Charles-Town*, where any one may ſee a Scheme of the Terms on which he propoſes Riding. He intends to begin his Circuit in the firſt Week of *April* next, if he gets Subſcriptions enough by that Time, to enable him to go thro' with the Undertaking. HANSE RUDULPH.

WANTED,

A YOUNG NEGRO FELLOW, that has been uſed to the Water. Any Perſon having ſuch a One to diſpoſe of, who can be well recommended, may get a good Price by applying to Mr. *Thomas Campbell*, Merchant, at *Nottingham*.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *James Plant*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid: And all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment. JOHN FENDALL, Adminiſtrator.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship BETSY, *Capt.* ANDREWS, *from* BRISTOL, *and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Store at* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, *Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco*,

A LARGE Quantity of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable for both Winter and Summer Seaſon.

JOHN WELDON.

N. B. A good Price to be given for Tobacco.

WANTED,

AN active healthy NEGRO WOMAN, that can Cook, Waſh, and Iron. If ſhe has had the Small-Pox, and don't Breed, ſhe will be the better liked.

LIKEWISE WANTED,

A NEGRO BOY about 12 or 14 Years of Age.

They are for a Gentleman in *Philadelphia*.

None will be taken but what can be well Recommended.

Apply to the Subſcriber at *Upper-Marlborough*.

STEPHEN WEST.

THE Subſcriber intending for *London* next Spring, and having a Quantity of *European* and *India* GOODS upon Hand, will Sell at a Hundred *per Centum* on the prime Coſt, or the Whole at Twenty-five *per Cent*; good old Rum at 8 *s. per* Gallon, *Muſcovado* Sugar, *&c.*

He likewiſe makes Anchors of various Sizes, and all Sorts of Smith's Work.

He alſo has a compleat Sail-maker lately from *London*, who makes Sloops, Schooners, and Boats Sails, in a different Manner from what has been done heretofore, and tho' he takes one third leſs Canvas, yet they will hold the ſame Wind, and give the Veſſel more Way: Ships Square Sails are made in the uſual Manner; but the Angle or Goring Sails in a quite different Way from that now in Practice.

Ready Money or Goods, for Hog-Meat and *Indian* Corn. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wedneſday the ſecond Day of April *next, at the Houſe of* James Cary, *in* Baltimore-Town,

A Very good new WATER-MILL, about 16 Miles from the Town, Standing on the main Waggon Road leading from thence to *Frederick-Town*, well known to be one of the beſt Mills in the County, having a conſtant Supply of Water, and ſufficient to ſupply two or three more Mills, if wanted. It has a great deal of Cuſtom for Country Work, and ſtands in a convenient Place for purchaſing large Quantities of Wheat, and a fit Place for any ſort of Trade.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the ſaid Mill, and Premiſſes, before the Sale. There is a piece of good Meadow Ground to the Mill; the Land legally condemn'd, and purchas'd by a good Deed. EDWARD PONTANY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Gerard Truman Greenfield*, in *Prince-George's* County, near *Nottingham*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Dark Bay Horſe, branded on the right Buttock FL.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

HENRY CROUCH,
CARVER, *from LONDON*,
Now living in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES any Sort of CARV'D WORK for Houſes or Ships.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *James Niviſon*, Merchant, late of *Charles* County, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts; and thoſe indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to

JOHN LLEWELLIN, Executor,
in *St. Mary's* County.

To be SOLD by the Commiſſioners of the Paper Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 12*th of* March *next, being the ſecond Day of* Anne-Arundel *County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of* William Reynolds, *in the City of* Annapolis, *for Paper Currency*,

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforeſaid, *viz.*

Hazard, containing 60 Acres.
Hood's Hall, 100 Acres.
Part of *Ben's Luck*, 25 Acres. And,
Part of *Freeborn's Progreſs*, 130 Acres.

Alſo, Three Lots of Land lying in the *New-Town* of the ſaid City, with a Brick Houſe, with two Chimneys ſtanding thereon, on the South-Weſt Side of *Scotts-Street*, late the Eſtate of *William Cumming*, deceaſed.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber at his Store at NOTTINGHAM,

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EAST-INDIA* and *EUROPEAN* GOODS.

Likewiſe, *Barbados* Rum and *Muſcovado* Sugar, Wholeſale or Retail.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

PHILIP SYNG,

BRASS-FOUNDER, *from* PHILADELPHIA,
Living near the Town-Gate in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Braſs-Work, ſuch as Candleſticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, *&c.* Furniture for Deſks and Cheſts of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriages, Mill-Braſſes for Saw or Grift Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, *&c. &c.* He alſo caſts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the beſt Prices for old Braſs and Copper.

He has to ſell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.

To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION on *Rock-Creek* in *Frederick* County, about 8 Miles from *George-Town* and *Bladenſburg*, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooſes) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-Houſe on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out Houſes, *viz.* Waſh, Milk, and Meat-Houſes, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houſes, with a large Garden and Orchard.

The Subſcriber has Land to Let on *Seneca* and *Rock-Creek* for Lives, ſome few Places ſettled, and thoſe that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reaſonable Term Rent free.

Likewiſe ſome ſmall Tracts of good Land lying in the ſame County to be Sold.

DANIEL CARROLL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.